ONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1863.

MOST GLORIOUS NEWS-GEN. LEE VICTORIOUS-FORTY THOUSAND YANKEE PRISONERS CAP-

e'clock this morning. It is worthy of a special place under our Editorial head. It contains the most glorious news brave veterans. All praise to a noble commander. The whole Confederacy will render Gen. LEE and his army unbounded gratitude. He has given the enemy battle on their own ground, and he has proved himself VICTO-RIOUS. All praise to Les and his forces.

RICHMOND, VA., July 7th, 1863. The latest dispatches from Martinsburg report that the each of the several combats before this city-we may readsnemy were routed and forty thousand prisoners taken on ily infer from the subdued tone in which they report tuis Sunday. I will send full dispatches this forenoon.

For further particulars, the reader is referred to our telegraphic column .- Daily Journal, 7th.

The Bane and Antidote.

Yesterday afternoon we were up the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and saw and heard a mingling of good and bad news that produced strange effects upon those who received it. The passengers from Wilmington were jubilant over Lee's reported victory in Pennsylvania, while those from Kingsville were depressed by the idea that Vicksburg had fallen. Our own first impulse in presence of any very startling news is to pause and consider .-- Had Vicksburg surely fallen? Somehow we did not think so, although we had the word of the "reliable gentleman" for the (alleg. ed) fact : for the reliable gentleman was on board and we saw him with our two eyes, both wide open. The reliable gentleman knew that it had been telegraphed to the press. and he further graciously added that General JOHNSTON'S Adjutant General had vouched for the statement. Now this was not so, and the reliable gentleman was somehow mistaken or misinformed-reliable gentlemen on cars are apt to be so. There is nothing impossible. Vicksburg may strangely enough, they do not claim to have been victorihave fallen, but we do not think it has. The account was ous,) when scrutinized and sifted, must satisfy any intelli sent North on Friday, for some purpose. Gentlemen have not the slightest doubt that Gen. Lee's despatch, when the general desire of the solders to have him back who left Jackson on Friday, heard nothing of it. It nomes in a questionable shape.

Still there may be something in it. We fear that there is. The news from that vicinity may be unfavourable, and probably is unfavourable, but we have every reason to hope and trust that it is nothing like so bad as the fall of Vicksburg would amount to.

The glorious news from Pennsylvania was an antidote to the depressing rumours from Vicksburg. It is true, we have no official information from General LEE, and some differunquestionable that there has been a battle, or rather a series of battles between the Confederate army under General LEE, and the Federal army under General MEADE, and that the struggle has resulted in a victory for the Confederate side, exceeding in its decisiveness and its fruits any has been heavy-that of the enemy enormous, while the more than commonly surprising, since report persists in calling it forty thousand. Why the prisoners refused to be paroled, as the reports state, must, for the present, remain a mystery, and is the only thing that appears to throw a doubt upon the oft-repeated statement of the surrender of forty thousand Federals. Why forty thousand men should throw down their arms, unless they were tired of the war and wanted to go home, seems to us inexplicable, and yet their refusal to be paroled puts the only reasonable explanation out of the way.

The capture of forty thousand men in battle, or, indeed, in any way, is something almost inconceivable. Napoleon never took that many men at once. At the famous capitulation of Ulm in 1805 General Mack, with nearly thirty thansand men surrendered to Napoleon, being completely hemmed in by the enormous forces of the great Emperor; and this capture of Mack's army is looked upon as among the greatest achievements of Napoleon's whole life. He

never elsewhere took as many prisoners.

great battles are said to have taken place is the capital [of Adams County, Pennsylvania, - is ten to fifteen miles from the Maryland line, and has heretofore only been known as homespun shirts, brogan shoes, and sometimes we comb there. After the gentleman had retired, as the thing the seat of an obscure college. The county, which is our bair when we start up to town, or on some other expeabout half the area of New Hazover, contained in 1850 dition. We don't have any Theatre here either, but we nutely. We very contiously slipped in our hand, drew some twenty-six thousand inhabitants; the land is fertile get along without it very well, though we like the per- it out, and unrolled it. Conscience! what pretty picand largely under cultivation. About Gettysburg the formances of a Theatre very well. I think you young Wil tures -- four of them -- we could not divine what sort of country is rolling and generally cleared, in this respect mingtonians can live in Camp as well as the rest of us with. Scenery they I presented—never had seen the like bediffering from almost all the other battle-fields of the war, giving the commanding General a chance to survey the whole field and work out great combinations with contempt, called a Conscript, and all those ugly names sort of "pic urs" they were. She first looked at the "picunder his own eye. The impossibility of doing this has accounted in some measure for the indecisiveness of previous Confederate victories. This victory appears | tirely, as this is written by request of a citizen of Wilmingnot to belong to the former category of barren triumphs; and, if so much has been done, we may The Programme of General Lee as Related by a and \$3 bills or at least this is our experience." be sure that still more will yet be accomplished .-The end is not yet, General LEE's calculation is not yet worked cut. What it may include in its resulting consequences we know not; but this much we do know,-that if the accounts we have received are true, MEADE is played out even sooner than HOOKER, or Pore, or BURNSIDE; and not only MEADE, but MEADE's army, leaving actually no army to stand between LEE and his objects, for we need hardly say that there is no number of raw Penn-

We await news from the North and from the West with

P. S. Vicksburg fell on the 4th-and JOSEPH E. JOHNston is a great General-to do nothing.

## Daily Journal, 8th. The Raiders Again.

We yesterday afternoon conversed with a gentleman who attacked with success. was at Kenansville when the Yankee raiders made their appearance in that village on Saturday night. The gentlegather from him the following information, which disproves many reports brought to this town, some of which appeared in our paper yesterday, we believing at the time that

It appears, in the first place, that neither the Court House nor Jail was burned. The records of the County were not disturbed, nor the Female Institute molested. Neither the Clerk of the Court, Col. WHITEHEAD, nor any other citizen was taken prisoner. Col. WHITEHEAD was at Kenansville yesterday morning. From the best information our should be divided into three divisions, marching within Howitzers, and one large gun. They took some 20 horses, Martinsburg, and from Martinsburg to the opposite from citizens, and 24 cavalry horses belonging to Captain side of Hagerstown. Lang's company. They burnt the Sword factory as heretofore stated, and two other small buildings adjacent; took from his position, then Gen. Lee was to give orders to about \$100,000 in Confederate money that had been deposited in A. SOUTHERLAND'S safe, by different parties. \$20,000 of which belonged to the Sheriff, or had been collected by him for taxes, &c. They also gutted the stores, throwing their contents out to negroes, and took all the

money, jewelry and watches they could anywhere find. negroes, 20 of them from the village. They, of course did some damage to the growing crops by turning their horses into the fields. It is believed that Capt. Lank's men, about thirty in number, who were in the village at the time the yankees entered it, made their escape. Four of them who were on picket duty on the road below Kenansville, had not been heard from and one other had been found killed. There were no negro troops mac, and that their depredations on this side of the with the yankees, as has heretofore been reported. There river, would have been confined to a few cavalry raids. were however, some negroes as guides etc. The raid was made by the Third N. Y. cayalry.

miles from Kenansville was burned by the enemy.

in a gallop, and left in a like manner on Sunday, apparent- march into the interior of the country, either in the dily badly frightened. They camped at Mr. Armstrong's on Sunday night, at or near Limestone, where they turned (the true destination of the rebel army being still a their horses into his corn fields. Of course Mr. Armstrong's

loss must be heavy. They robbed the people of Hallsville of everything they of General Lee included two eventualities; either a batcould find, such as money, watches, jewelry, horses, ne. the with Hooker or an invasion of the North. Victogroes, etc., and turned their horses into the corn-fields rious in the first case his object was to dictate terms of ruining, or greatly injuring the growing crops. Among peace under the walls of Washington; defeated, he other things they stole or took burglariously a gold watch would have retreated upon Richmond. But Hooker belonging to a gentleman of this town who was then on a having refused to accept a battle upon the soil of Virvisit to Hallsville.

It will be seen by our telegram from Goldsboro', that the inactivity as far as possible from his base of operations,

within their own lines.

Col. Thorsurn we learn captured two or three of them n Monday. He also recaptured some borses, and pursued them with his infantry as far as Sandy Foundation, Lenoir county, but of course they were too fleet for him.

Daily Journal, 8th.

The Gettysburg Fight. The Virginia papers by this morning's mail bring us some battle of the first and second inst , jat Gettysburg, Pa. We tired, having indeed but one garment on his person, We received the following dispatch at half past ten copy in another column the Yankee report of the 2nd day's and he was unarmed. The defenseless, he stood in fight. There is evidently great straining on the part of the middle of the street, while the balls were falling ous. We are used to such boasting, and prefer to wait the received from any quarter since the breaking out of the reception of Gen. Lee's efficial report of the result. We war. Gen. Les has immortalized himself and his army of find no mestion in the printed reports of the wounding of Gen. Meade, the commander of the Federal forces. This the bulle of our infentry. They fled, and the much report was brought by the officers of the flag of truce boat, enraged centleman went quietly to bed. His name to City Point, and may or may not prove correct. The was Ewell. Richmond Whig, has the following summary of the news:

When we remember how uniformly and how exregious'y they have lied in their accounts of former battles, especially in the first bulletins from the field-how they claimed modesty and muselfishness. . When the commission of engagement, that they were very seriously worsted. They Gettysburg from the east side of the town to the West, but campai, hin the Valley, where he was assigned to the towards the close "no other alternative was left us (them) occupied early in the morning, but they confute their Keys was won by Ewell alone : Jackson, if we mistake own statement by confessing that at the end of the action our cavalry dashed into the town capturing not, taking no part in it. only to remember that hospitals are always in rear of the battle-field to know that if an army is cut off from them, it rather unfavorable to our (Yankee) arms, and states the Governor of New York for help-" send all the troops you can raise, without delay, as the need for them is presscounts. The rest is mere surplusage and fiction. Their language own labored effort to prove that they were not beaten (tor, it comes, will confirm this conclusion. All hail, then, to again, left the War Department no choice but to proour first victory on the soil of the enemy.

The Enemy Becoming Smart.

We have been shown a letter from Charleston, dated yes terday, (the 6th,) which states it is officially known that the enemy have placed a light ship off Rettle Snake Shoals off Charleston bar, showing two lights. Of course the object is to decoy and deceive the blockade runners. It is probable similar lights will be exhibited off our lulets, and | wounded -have taken up the Valley campaign where ence may be made in the details; but the fact seems to be perhaps others. Those interested had as we'l keep an eye the hero that sleeps at L xigion kit it. Their achieve-

> For the Journal. FORF FIRHER, N. C., July the 6th, 1863. Messas. Enrors :- Please allow me to say a few words | troops from other States beside the Old Dominion they purport to be not more than sixteen now. The idea army is to obtain the same. of swearing the Boys was suggested to me the other day by a patriotic young lady of Wilmington. I heartily concur with her. I don't think any young man of Wilmington, or any other place, would think any ways hard of swearing to his age if he was willing to serve his country when he shall have become subject to military service. What do you think of it Messrs. Editors? Come out young men! come that are applied to those who are shirking out of service. Messrs. Editors, I hope that the people of Wilmington will not feel angry with me for speaking of that place en. exclaimed :

Confederate Orficer .- A Connell of War in Ithh-

mond .- His Course Laid Cut. The New York Tribune puts forth the following es for an editor to have, to come by it honestly." very prominently as the programme of General Lee, as communicated by a Confederate efficer. We copy the Tribune's story, which is sent off by its correspondent at Washington:

A Louisiapa officer of French extraction, who is among the prisoners made by Gen. Pleasanton in his don't like to talk to poor folks." fight against Stuart, as communicated to one of his resylvania or New York militia that could arrest the march | latives in Washington, certain details concerning Gen. of the never-defeated veterans of the army of Northern Vir- Lee's plan, which are calculated to throw some additional light upon the movements of the rebel leader.

According to this statement, the aggressive position assumed by Gen. Lee was resolved upon in a Cabinet Council at Richmond as far back as the middle of May. At that time it was unanimously decided that the army should move from Fredericksburg for the Vailey of the Shenandoah, avoiding in his march any contact with

Hooker's position was such that had he been defeated on the spot he then occupied, on the right bank man alluded to left Kenansville yesterday morning. We of the Rappahannock, the preximity of the Potomac river, where he might have been supported by gunboats, and the vicinity of the fortifications of Washington, where he might have intreneted himself, would have rendered a victory useless to to the Confederate

It was then resolved to attract him from the neighborhood of these two shelters, and to make him accept a battle in some distant region where the advantages of the position be then occupied could be of no use to him. It was, therefore, decided that the Confederate army informant could obtain the enemy numbered nine supporting distance of each other, and operating all hundred and sixteen men, having with them four Mountain along the line of the Potomac, from Winchester to

If by this movement Gen. Hooker was not drawn out

Before, however, moving in that direction, General Lee was to send several detachments of cavalry across the river to clear the roads and to ascertain if the amount of provisions and means of transport to be found It is supposed they carried out of the county about 200 in the country were adequate to the requirements of

All-these operations, as may be seen, have been dependent one upon the other. Had the means of transportation been found deficient, or what is more probable, had Gen. Hooker changed his position, pursued the enemy, or done anything tending to thwart the designs of the rebel General, there is good reason to believe that the rebels would not have crossed the Poto-

When, after a lapse of ten days, General Lee gave the order to Ewell to cross the Potomac in the vicinity The mill belonging to Mr. WM. B. MIDDLETON, some few of Hagerstown, he at the same time gave orders to Gen. Longstreet to march from Winchester to Martinsburg. Of their doings at Warsaw depot our readers are already and sent word to Hill, who is commanding the rear guard, to move upon Winchester. As soon as Ewell We learn they arrived at Kenansville on Saturday night had crossed the Potomac, and should be fairly on his rection of Frederick, Maryland or Harrisburg, Penn.. mystery,) then Longstreet and Hill were to follow in his track.

If this statement may be relied upon, then the plan ginia, Lee, desirous, perhaps, to draw him by a feint of yandals have made their escape entirely, and have arrived was in consequence compelled to resort to his second

schemes, that of invading the North.

Early in the war, when a company of Yankes cavalry, beaded by a renegade Virginian, dashed at night into Fairfax Court House, a singular scene occurred .-The g Hant Marr was killed, and his men be an to give back before the cavalry. At that moment a gentleman rushed out of a house, called on Marr's men to stand details copied from the Northern journals, relative to the firm, and with the aid of Ex-Governor, now General Smith, railied them this gentleman was scantily at-Federals to produce the impression that they were victori- thick and fast around him, defied the Yankees, and rained down upon them a torrent of imprecations such as were never heard before His fury and his intrepidity struck more terror into their craven souls than all

When rest heard from, his gentleman was commanding a brigade of Beauregard's army at Manassas. After the battle of Manussas, we heard of Ewell's a victory in nearly every fight in Virginia, not excepting Major General was tendered him be besitated many days to accept it, saying that Jubal Early was a fitter man than himsel to receive it. Fire, modesty, intripidfurnish, indeed, positive evidence of this when they tell us lity, were his characteristics; his capacity was yet to be that the fight was brought on by their pushing through tisted. This was fully diveloped in Jackson's great but to retire to the East of the town." True they pre- most ardu are and important duties, all of which he distend after this, and upon being reinforced, to have charged with energy and during worthy of the indomi-

and cutting them off from their hospitals. "Our approach In the battles around Richmond he took a promito many hospitals being cut off," they say, "it is impossible that the At Codar Run. Bristoe Station and Manble to obtain a correct list of casualties." Now, we have passes No. 2, he tought I ke a lion At Mannasas he was so siverely wounded that his leg had to be ampucan only be because they have been driven from the field, tated-an operation always dangerous, but particu arback beyond the safe ground they had selected for their by so in the case of a man like Ewell, whose health was hospitals. The only efficer quoted in the accounts we not robust. But his all mantine will triumphed over publish admits that the fight of the first day "was the dangers incident to a feeble constitution, and that the enemy (Confederates) held the field at the close brought him on a more to the field, maimed, indeed. of the day, our (Yankee) orces having full n back." And but willing as ever to peril his life in behalf of the the Governor of Pennsylvania sends a Macedonian cry to cause. He always expressed his determination to .ejoin the army at the earliest moment, not because be ing." This, and the confession that their lesses are "enor. loved was fare for its own sake, but because he felt it to mously heavy," we take to be the gist of the Yanker ac- be his duly. This, we have been assuled was his own

> Ewell had r ported for duty before Jackson tell at Chancell rsyells. The less of that great Chieftain, his mote him. He was made Lieut, General. Lee showed his confidence in him by placing him in the van of the great forward movement now being executed, and he in turn showed his unshaken appreciation of Early by assigning to him the task of storming Winchester. How well eposed the confidence of both, was the telegraph dispatches attest, Ewell, Early and Johnston-these Virginians, all of whom have been severely ments at Winchester give promise that they will carry it on in Storswell's Jackson's way. But let it not be forgotten that these Virginians owe their newly worn laurels to the "valor"-that is Gen. Lee's own word, of

in the Journal with regard to the young men of Wilmington. The victories at Winchester and Berryville have I have visited the place several times lately, and I have al- paid in part for the lost limb of the fierce General there ways found a plenty of young men there who look as able commanding. We may consider that the account to to be in the service as I or any other man, though they the extent of one joint of the smallest pedal digit has claim to be under age. They are like the jockey's horse. been satisfactorily audited. The remainder of the debt I never knew a horse trader to have a nag more than eight | will, we trust, be adjusted by similar instalments. It is years old, and I presume it will be just so with the Boys. said that an artificial leg, ordered some months ago, aid upon General Reynold's Staffs, came dashing down nets upon them, and so well did they obey this order None of them will be over seventuen while the war will awaits Gen. Ewell's arrival in the city of Philadelphia, the road, with orders to the various division commanlast. If they were seventeen at the outbreak of the war, and that the object of the forward movement of Lee's

## An Editor in Luck.

The six feet of original humanity that controls the columns of the Cleveland Banner thus describes a streak of luck he lately encountered

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE -The other day we were standing at "these presents," pitching into our com; osing stick 'brevier," at the rate of 2:40-bad the blues out! don't have the ladies calling you Correctipts. Come as only editors have them-not caring a continental Seminary as were our own torces. out and serve your country, now, in this her hour of peril. d-n for the world nor the 'balance of mankind' without a red in our "weas I skin," - considering whethnot, you ought not to be allowed to enjoy the blessings of a er we would commit suici 'e or be a candidate for Confree country. It is true that the Camp is not the place for gress. Whilst thus ruminating, a friend approached fine pants, starched shirts, blacked boots, shining like a our window and poked something in our pucket-we mirror, curled hair and a standing collar. But we live supposed it was an infernal machine, and as we were infore. We call d in the "old woman," who pretends to &c. What do you think of it? I had rather never see be of a literary turn of mind, somewhat acquainted with another fine suit of clothing than to be spurned and treated by rogliphics and the dead languages to tell us what turs" and then upon this "beautiful boy," and at last

" Why, o'd mae, that is money-four \$20 bills !" "Trey are \$20 bills; and, old man, you have been

bushwhacking somebody, because that is too much mon-" Nary time, old woman-a friend gave it to us." " Who was it?"

" Mighty c'ever man, and it is none of your business, nor notedy else, what his name is-we are not obliged to tell everything, if we do print the news. Go off, we

"All right," as railroad men say.

## Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

Nassau, June 24, 1863. The recent detention of the blockade-ruppers in Charleston, produced a corresponding collapse of business on this side. We had no arrival from the Confederacy for ten days, except one Wilmington boat, which could give us no news. You may perhaps imagine the suspense that pervaded the community .-Hooker's right wing, then too strongly fortified to be Conjectures of the cause of the phenomenon were as plenty as blackberries, and finally every one seemed to have settled down to the conclusion that the Government had appropriated the boats for purposes of its own. Happily the Sirius, Captain Moore, came in on the 20th, and relieved our anxiety and curies ty. During the lall, Nassau looked as if it was about to

stagnate, but we are again all bustle and business .-The Antonica has just reached her anchorage, and brings the glorious news from the Pennsylvania border

From my Comier files I observe that some of your correspondents are grumbling about the exportation of Cotton from the Confederacy, and one of them seems to think that the Yankees get the lion's share. Instead of willing you this morning the letter I proposed, I passed the time in the office of the Receiver of Customs, throuh whose kindness I am enabled to give you the following statisticts of the movements of Cotton in Nassau for the last six months. The information is copied from the books in the Custom House, and may be relied one of his Lieut's to cross the Potomac and to make a Charleston and Wilmington Cotton is exported to the North. This is due to the efforts of the gentlemen controlling the several lines of steamers trading from Nassau, who share with the Southern people in the desire to see none of our staple go into the hands of our

> The following is a statement of the receipt of Cotton in Nassau by steamers from Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah from January I to June 24th, 1863:

Bales	Bales.
Jan. 1. Nina	April 16, Emma400
19. Leopard 84	20. Sritannia 44×
20, Giraffe	22. Ella and Annie. 1251
al, Autonica	24. Antonica
Feb. 9, Calypso 64:	24, Calypso
15, Flora 329	27, Pet419
16, Margaret and Jes-	May 9, Ella and Annie 1277
sie 326	11, Beauregard 1012
21, Buby167	11, Margaret and Jes-
22, Bere	sie
22, St. Johns244	
2), Stonewall Jack-	13, Eagle200
FOQ984	18, Britannia432
March 5. Girafte	
10, Ruby278	
13, Victory 1193	26, Antonica674
14, Margaret and Jes-	26, Calypso846
sie861	June 3, Margaret a 1 Jes-
Is, Granite City516	sie
15, Eagle207	
18, Emma360	7, Banshee
23, Ruby300	17, Charleston284
24, Flora354	19 Lingia 95
27, Gertrude,48-	18, Lizzie
27, Charleston250	20, Fanny (Sirius) 850
April 5, Eagle	21, Raccoon,484
10, Ma garet and Jes-	22, Alice (Orion)1000
sie	22, Kate720

Total by steamers from Charleston, Wilming 

Grand Total......32,075 The following is a statement of the exports of Cotton from January 1 to June 24, 1863:

.5.663 bales. in Nassau that 2,704 bales came from Matamoras in Mexico This Cotton is all transhipped to New York by the firms who are engaged in the Matamoras trade. Since

January 1st, 2,381 bales of this Matamoras Cotton has been shipped to the North, and 313 bales-a late arrival remain on hand. By subtracting the exports of Matamoras Cot on from the general Cotton exports, we shall arrive at Statement of the destination of Charleston and Wilming

ton Cotton, exported from Nassau from January 1st to Exported to European ports. . I presume that none of the Cotton sent to Bermuda

finds its way to the United States, unless it is transhipped from England, which is not likely now, as it commands a better price in Liverpool than in New

Yankees this year were the Duoro and Cherokee. The sailing vessels captured have been much more numer-

In a subsequent letter I will touch more fully upon the trade through the blockade, as seen from my point of view. Some of your local correspondents are in serious want of light. Capt. Carlie has steam up, preparatory for departure, and I will reserve the continuation of this topic for the next boat. SUMTER.

driven us cut of the town, back into the position we table So ewall binsell. The glorious victory as Cross | The Great Battle near Gettysburg\_Latest from the Batil. field.

The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 3d, has the following intelligence from the battle field ON BATTLE FIELD NEAR GETTY-BURG,

Thursday Morning, 8 a. m.

We have attacked a force honestly our superior in numbers-a force not worn down with nineteen days of rapid marching in heat and rain, dust and mud-and one splendidly positioned and entrenched. Against all these advantages and disadvantages has a portion of our war-worn, battle-scarred veterans struggled, never flinching or stu king from any duty assigned them, but making desperate bayonet charges, rushing into the very jaws of death and although suffering severely, yet have they managed to seriously cripple the enemy, and at the same time retain possession of the town of Get-

tysburg, which they sought to repossess. In our letters written yesterday we told of the gallant charge of Bu'ord's division of cavalry, when they succeeded in driving from the town a large number of Rebels of the This morning early, the First and Eleventh Corps, which had been during the night encamped near Em-

mettsburg, advanced, the First Corps marching in the following order :- First division, under General Wadsworth : Third division, Gen. Doubleday ; these followed by five full batteries under Col. Wainswright, bring ing up the rear was the really splendid division of Gen Robinson; this corps baving been in the advance duthe first force of infantry to reach Gettysburg, and to come up with, and fight the enemy.

During the day this corps had been under the direction of Major General Doubleday, General Reynolds to fight the front but protect his flank. being in command of the right wing, comprising the First, Third, Eleventh and Twelfth corps.

When three miles from town, while quietly marching heard coming from the direction beyond Gettysburg .-Almost at the came instant Capt. Mitchell, a gallant ders to push forward their divisions as rapidly as possible. The order was given to double quick, which was instantly obeyed, and kept up until the intervening space where car batteries were engaged was passed over. These batteries, two in number, were a part of and were stationed some half a mile to the south of Getwere stationed and snugly intrenched upon the east side of Marsh ereck, and about the same distance from the

The latter was the first to open fire, and were for a when the division of Gen. Wadsworth came to their support, the two able regiments, the 2d Wisconsin and desperate efforts to capture the pieces. When these supports arrived the batteries again took up a commanding position, which they were enabled to hold au-

In rear of the position so taken up, and to the right the division of Gen. Robinson holding the second line. At the moment that these formations were completed, the rebels, emboldened by their partial success in driving from position the batteries, attempted another charge, with the object of seizing the pieces, when the brigades of the Second division, with fixed bayonets, made a charge upon them, and such as were not

Immediately after the arrival and going into position of the first corps, the eleventh under the amiable and brave General Howard who had been in the rear and marching on the same roud as the first, made their ap. | says : pearance, marched directly through the town and at once formed a line of battle on the right of the Chamberst urg road, and some half a mile west of the college, which is located at the extreme end of the town. Afcommenced to retire. There were massed the two inthem back towards the mountain, something over a mile, soon after 4 o'clock, it was discovered that with an extensive force of infantry and cavalry they were endeavoring to turn our left flank, with a view, probably, ments, the Third and Twelfth Corps, who had been anxiously inquired after during the entire day, were not yet up, no other alternative was offered us than to sition upon the top of a hill, and along the line of road mirable order, no unusual haste being apparent, while, about the battle. The American says : at the same time, all ammunition and supply wagons as

were up to the front were sent to the rear. morning by the First Corps; the I'welfth, under Gen. array," they made an advance, and with but little resistance succeeded in driving the rebels from the town and back into the positions they first occupied early in the morning. In this manner and in those locations | THE FIGHTING ON THURSDAY-LARGE NUMBER OF PRISON- out limit as to amount, up to 1st July, 1864. both armies are resting for the night.

The Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps are moving this way, and by morning will be up and ready to do battle

THE REBELS MAKE A DASH THROUGH THE TOWN. While the latter mentioned movement was being made, the enemy kept up a continual rain of shot and shell upon the town, and when ceasing, their cavalry dashed through the town capturing all stray parties there congregated, together with the wounded who were occupants of, and the surgeons and nurses who were in attendance in the many hastily organized hospitals there located. While the firing was in progress some few buildings were set on fire, but the town not being compactly built, only such buildings as were struck by the shells were consumed.

OUR CASUALTIES-GEN. REYNOLDS KILLED.

While personally, gallantly leading the first bayonet popular and gallant Major General John F. Reynolds officers cried to them to remember Chancellorsville. received a wound which in less than an hour's time, re- when they rushed into the fight with a fury that was irsulted in death. The missile which robbed us of one resistible, and the whole line of the enemy gave way beof the brightest ornaments of our army, as well as one fore them. of its bravest and most useful members, was the sharpof his neck, coming out at the temple.

horse shot from under him, while among the names of General Meade to press the enemy along the whole federate States. In a recent letter of Mr. Benjamin. officers of less rank who are more or less wounded, are line. found the names of Col. Bates, of the 12th Massachusetts ; Col. Leonard, of the 13th Massachusetts ; Col. Fairchild, of the 2nd Wisconsin; Col. Root, of the 94th ced by him in coping with Lee, had already won the and who applied to this Government for an exequature

Among those captured are the names of Dr. Nord- ment. The army evinced a determination to win at all and pleasant Commissary of same division.

In the confusion and excitement occasioned by the arms in the coming conflict. charge of cavalry, and our approach to the many hospitals being cut off, it is impossible at the present writterday, from the Cumberland Valley towards Chambers ing to obtain anything like a correct list of casualties. Our losses, though, are enormously heavy, especially among field and line officers; neither are we warranted the valley with his troops from Harrisburg, which is in guessing how seriously the Rebels have suffered.

Nothing definite as to their numerical strength is here positively known, at least it known is not stated, some placing their entire strength in Pennsylvania at 80.000, others at 25,000. We met to day with a resident of Middletown, in your State, who while being a

good Union man, has managed, to become considerably well "posted" in reference to their situation and He tells us that stretched along the base of the South

The only steamers laden with Cotton captured by the Mountain, to the east of it, they have some fifteen thousand men, while the balance of the forces are to the west of the same mountain.

')ur scouts report that to-night Hill is reinforcing those who were opposed to us, and that they are moving down the mountain by three different roads. Their position to-day was one of unusual excellence,

and selected with the same eye to natural defence and strength which has ever characterized them-upon the side of a broad, running stream, and with a high mountain back of them, their artillery upon the hill side, in a position one above the other, like seats in the parquette of a theatre.

A WHOLE REBEL BRIGADE CAPTURED.

They also made an effort to capture the wagon train on the left and rear, and in attempting this movement and from all I can gather, the rebel army has received To day, and on Pennsylvania soil has been fought nearly a whole brigade of rebels were captured, among its mortal wound. Cannon, small arms and the field one of the mest desperate and bloody battles of this acof the United States Army.

THE GALLANT DOINGS OF THE FIRST CORPS. corps fourd the cavalry division under Gen. Buford, battle at Gettysburg had not been decisive, and asking drawn up in line on the Chambersburg road, about him to send all the troops he could raise without dele three miles from Gettysburg, with their batteries in the as the need for them was pressing.

position as before stated. Gen. Reynolds, then being in command of the entire Gettysburg say that on Wednesday 10,000 of our troops right wing immediately rode to the front for the pur- were engaged with 30,000 of the enemy. During Wed beses of making a reconnoisance, and learning the po- nesday night 75,000 men of Gen. Meade's troops came sition of the opposing force, when he was struck with up and took favorable positions, while 25,000 other the missile that ended his life. The command of the Union troops were near at hand. The rebels had main corps then devolved upon General Doubleday, who immediately hurried up to the front. In the meantime and there is little doubt but the great battle of yester the cavalry kept the enemy's infantry fully employed day would involve every available man in both armies until the corps was well in position.

The First and Third Divisions first reached the front, and after teing placed in position, the Second still keeping up its double quick, coming up immediately to the right of the line. Soon after the rebels advanced and opened fire along the entire line. Meredith's brigade, all Western troops, dashed forward, and with fixed bayonets and a good solid Enion cheer, succeeded in capturing near six hundred prisoners. The First and Third Divisions holding their own, and finding no ring the whole time of our march from Falmouth, were impression cou'd be made upon them, the enemy turned their attention to the splendid division under command of Gen. Robinson. This division being situated upon a ridge, and having no support, was obliged not only

Suddenly, and as if by magic, a strong column of rebels come suddenly upon this division's front. Volley after volley was poured into them, but steadily they adalong, the sound of heavy and rapid cannon firing was vanced. Finding the rifle balls had no effect upon them, a recourse was had to cold steel. The brigade under the gallant Baxter, was ordered to charge bayoprisopers taken alone, of some four hundred and eighty

At this juncture the rebels were seen advancing in force on the right flank of the division. But finding himself bard pushed in that direction, he sent for the the artillery b longing to General Buford's division, excellent brigade under command of Gen. Paul, who immediately came up, but not a moment too soon, as tysburg Thelogical Seminary, while the opposing force the rebels were found to be coming out of the dense woods on both flanks, as well as in front, and in immense force; again did the Second repel them. It was while bravely leading the latter charge that the noble Gen. Paul received the fatal wound.

At this time the First and Third divisions were being hard pushed, but still held their ground, the Second division doing the hard work, requiring 'requent changes and prompt decisions in its commanding officer. So 24th Michigan regiments rushing up and driving from rapid and frequent had they been firing that at this cheaper than that. Uncle Jeff gives us homespun pants, different about reing blowed up, we just let it stay in front of them the infantry force who were making time they were completely out of ammunition, and were compelled to get that then very useful article from the cartridge boxes of their dead and wounded comrades. When the fight was progressing and the firing the

hottest, a Lieutenant of the 88th Pennsylvania came up to Gen. Robinson, after saluting, in an impromtu speech presented the flag of the 16th Alabama. Another flag was captured by the 97th New York.

So rapidly were the rebels reinforced with fresh troops in these attempts to turn the First's left that it obliged the order to be given to fall back a distance of perhaps a mile, fighting the whole time.

The Second division went into the fight at 11 o'clock, "That can't be, because they never make but \$1, \$2 | Killed were taken priced.

Tennessee and a Mississippi regiment—were then "bag- ing fire, without support or reinforcements, until 5

> The Battle on Wednesday. The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 3rd.

The accounts of the battle of Wednesday are very sums collected up to the 18th of July. conflicting, but there is no doubt that the Federal loss in both efficers and men were very heavy. Two thirds 6th of April, 1863, which may be paid into the Treasof the entire Rebel army—the corps of Hill and Long- ury for taxes, or be in the Treasury, on the 31st of July ter some three hours of artiflery duelling the Rebels street-were engaged with but little over ten thousand next, are required to be funded by the Public Treasure Federal troops in the early part of the day, who were er in 7 per cent bonds of the Confederate States, exfantry corps, and in this formation a pursuit of their of course driven from their position. When reinforced cept such sums as may be necessary and available for retreating column was commenced. After driving by Sickles and Slocum they regained the ground lost current expenses. and again occupied Gettysburg up to the time the battle closed for the day. The battle yesterday and to day

One of Adams' Expres s messengers who brought to get between us and our supply trains. Upon this despatches from Gettysburg, having left that place yesbeing noticed, and it being evident that our reinforce. terday afternoon, reported the battle progressing and that everything looked favorable:

There is a dark side to every picture. The northern are to go on and collect the residue of the taxes then retire to the east of the town and take up a better po- papers, after giving the mortal wound to Gen. Lee's ar- unpaid in Treasury Notes of any issue tendered, and my; after gaining every advantage, and driving us make a final settlement with the Treasurer by the lat leading to Emmettsburg. This was done, but in ad. from every position, still let out some inklings of truth of October, as now required by law.

the prisoners who arrived last night, and who left Get- 27th of July instead of the 1st of August. A little after 4 o'clock, the Third Corps, under com. tysburg on Wednesday afternoon, we have accounts not mand of Gen. Sickles, came upon the field, and went so favorable as those given by other parties. He deinto position upon the left of that held early in the scribes the fight on that day as rather unfavorable to movements and recommendation of the Holdenites, head our arms, and states that the enemy held the field at the ed by Mr. Treasurer Worth, have been snubbed most Slognm, as well, arrived about the same time, and were close of the day, our force having fallen back after the awfully, and that the Confederate Government will be stationed upon the right of the Eleventh Corps. After fall of General Reynolds; that the attack of the enemy stood by at all hazards. those two corps, as well as those who "had borne the was so sudden and unexpected that both the corps of But this is not all. The House also passed a bill an beat and burden of the day" were formed in "battle Hill and Longstreet were for a long time engaged with thorizing the several Banks of the State, by order of General Reynolds corps, and that the 11th corps took | their several Boards of Directors, to invest in a but little part in the battle. We will doubtless have Stocks or Bonds in which they can now invest by law reliable intelligence to-day.

ERS CAPTURED - 800 ARRIVED IN BALTIMORE - OUR ARMS STILL SUCCESSFUL.

can has the following particulars:

We learn from parties who left Gettysburg at noon yesterday, that everything was progressing favorably for the ultimate success of our arms. Up to that time they assert that over six thousand prisoners had been captured, arrived at Baltimore Depot, and shortly after as given by us yesterday. Gen. Schenck announced from his headquarters at the

We learn that nearly one thousand of these prisoners corps in their gallant charge on Longstreet's corps .-

amounted to twenty-three hundred.

pointed Minnie rifle ball, it having entered in the back noon, at which hour our informant left, there had been described about equally divided. One of the parties to this litno general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been Thus died a gallant soldier, bravely upholding the going on all the morning, resulting in heavy loss to the honor of his country, upon the soil of his native State, enemy and the capture of nearly five thousand prisonand within less than thirty miles of his own beloved ers. In all these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of Gen. Meade, our arms were entire-Among other prominent officers killed is found the ly successful, but the enemy studiously avoided a general jurn on Tuesday next.—State Journal, 4th inst. name of General Paul. Gen. Wadsworth is severely engagement, and it was thought there would be none wounded. Gen. Robinson, for the third time had a before to-day, when it was said to be the intention of that at last one Government has recognized the Con-

quist. Medical Director of General Robinson's division, hazards, and had been strongly impressed by their offiand Captain Fred Gerker, of your city, the smiable cass with the dreadful consequences that would ensue to them and the country if a disaster should occur to our

> burg, and Gen. Meade's whole army had reached the field of battle. If General Couch presses on him down confidently expected, we may look for glorious results THE PRISONERS.

Among the prisoners who arrived in Baltimore, were 60 or 70 officers. Brig. Gen. Archer himself, a resident of Maryland, was also brought in. Another parts of 1,200 was expected on Friday.

THE LATEST. The following is the latest from Gettysburg, contain ed in the American :

There have been no arrivals this morning from the vicinity of Gettysburg, and we are without any direct intelligence relative to the doings of yesterday. W learn, however, that there must have been a great battle lought yesterday afternoon and evening, as heavy can nonading was heard at Parkton, Frederick and Harris burg, from noon to 9 o'clock at night, when it cased A gentleman who came down this morning from Park ton says that the cannonading was resumed again at daylight this morning with such force and volume as to almost make the earth tremble.

The Very Latest.

The American, in its evening edition of the 3rd inst gives the following despatches A special despatch to the New York Herald, dated

Hamburg, 2J, says: The battle at Gettysburg to-day was fierceand blood strong, passed through Dillsbury yesterday in the direction of Gettysburg.

ALBANY, July 2 .- A despatch from Gov. Curtin to Upon reaching the scene of the engagement, this Gov. Seymour was received to-day, stating that the

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 - Parties arriving here from

The Habeas Corpus.

We see from the letters of Gen. Fowle and Chie

Justice Pearson, that the Chief Justice has backed down from the position, that Militia efficers have no right to arrest deserters and conscripts. It is unforted nate that he should ever have started the issue, if no by official decisions, by declarations made to various in dividuals that such action was un arranted and with out the sanction of law, which became public and amounted in effect to a decision itself. At all events the very idea, no doubt, created many desertions from the army; and we know that it virtually, in all this section of country, suspended the execution of the Law the impression that Militia efficers had no right to arrest forcibly deserters and conscrip's. In all dition to this erroneous snap judgement decison, we have another, conflicting with Confederate and thority, that, a person who employed a substitute over 35 years of age did not become liable when a call was made for all persons above that age up to 40 years .-These two decisions taken together, which we believe were made, one of them at least, not only in our State. but in some others, the people have to thank for the call for seven thousand troops for State defence. The government will get no more troops in this way than it would have secured had the Conscript law been duly and faithfully executed. The difference will be simply this, the producing interest of the State will suffer doubly what it would have suffered otherwise. This is clear from the fact that the deserters and conscripts who now lay in the woods, lost to the cause of the country both as producers and as soldiers, would have supplied the places of those good men and active tarmers who will now be drafted and taken from their most useful and essential employments. This is Conservatism, doing as little for the cause of the country as possible, fighting the Yankees at the greatest possible disadvantage to ourselves, and in that way which will damage us most. This in addition to grumbling, quarreling and picking issues with the government upon every imaginable point, constitutes a fair definition of

Conservatism. - Western Sentinel. N. C. Legislature. The Legislature on Thursday last, passed the curren

cy bill reported by the committee on that subject, an abstract of which we subjoin as we find it in the State All taxes are to be received in Confederate treasury notes without regard to their date of issue. Sheriffs and tax-collectors are to proceed forthwith to the collection of taxes, State and county, and are repaired to pay

them into the treasury or such other depositary as the

Public Treasurer may establish at Asheville or elswhere, on or before the 28th of July instant; also, to pay over all sums collected on account of counties by As an inducement to sheriffs and collectors, an addi-

tional commission of one per cent, is to be paid on all All Confederate Treasury notes issued prior to the

County Trustees or other fiscal agents of counties and Chairmen of Boards of County Supeintendents of Common Schools, are authorized to invest their trust funds in 7 per cent. Confederate bonds. The bonds purchased by the Public Treasurer may

be sold by him at any time when the exigencies of the State require it, at par or at a premium. After the 28th of July next, sheriffs and collectors

The abstracts of tax lists must be returned by Coun From one of the officers who came down in charge of ty Court Clerks to the Comptroller on or before the

(which indicates, of course, Confederate Bonds,) with The House also passed another bill of importance

viz: A bill authorizing agents, trustees and other per-The battle was renewed on Thursday. The Ameri- sons holding trust funds, to invest them in bonds of this State or the Confederate States.

The Legislature.

Little of importance was done in open session yesterday. The Currency bill passed and was ordered to captured and sent to Union Bridge for transportation an enrolment as we reported yesterday, the House con to Baltimore. At 9 o'clock last night a train with curring in the amendment of the Senate which were of eight hundred prisoners, the first instalment of those a mere verbal character. The provisions of the bill are

In the House the only other matter of importance Entaw House that those then in Baltimore and at the was the concurrence with the Senate in a resolution to Relay House, which would soon be in his possession, adjourn on Tuesday next, to meet again on the fourth amounted to twenty-three hundred.

In the Senate the only matter of interest was, this were captured on Wednesday evening by the 11th army agreeing on the question of extending the operation of the militia law so as to embrace all those within the charge made by Gen. Wadsworth's division, the able, They are said to have at first slightly faltered, but their ages between sixteen to sixty. This, we learn, was in pursuance of the recommendation of Mr. Adjutan General Fowle.

We learn that the Committee on the militia will re port to day. It is feared there is a radical disagreement During the early part of the day yesterday, up to between the members of that body, and that they are tle quarrel are in favor of standing by the recommendation of the Governor, the other are for going their own way. In the course of time the people shall know not very much mistaken, the Legislature will not ad

OGR FIRST FRIEND .- It may not be generally known our Secretary of State, we perceive that Ernest Raven, The prudence and skill displayed by General Meade Esq., who was appointed Consul for the State of Texas, in the management of his army, and the strategy evin- by His Highness, the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. New York; Capt. Robt. Williams, of the 12th Massa- confidence of his troops, and his presence along the on the 30th of July, 1861, had one issued to him ou chusetts.